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# THE GREENEVILLE DAILY SUN

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## Peace Treaty Given Austrians Today

### Strike Situation in Atlanta Local Affair; Nationwide Strike Not Settled Yet

#### Sketch of the Austrian Peace Treaty Handed Them by Allies Today

ST. GERMAIN, June 2.—(By United Press.)—The Austrian peace treaty include the following provisions:

Austria must accept the covenant of the league of nations and labor charter, she must renounce all her extra European rights; she must demobilize her naval and aerial forces. Austria must recognize the complete independence of Hungary. Austrian nationals guilty of violating international laws as to war, are to be tried by the Allies. Austria must accept economic conditions and freedom of transit similar to those of Germany. The treaty sections dealing with war prisoners and graves are identical with the German treaty. Guarantees of the execution of the treaty corresponds to those in the German pact. The boundaries of Bohemia and Moravia are to form a boundary between Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, with minor rectifications by the allies later to fix the southern boundary. The eastern boundary leaves Marburg and Radkersburg to Jugo-Slavia. The western and northwestern frontiers are unchanged. Austria must recognize the independence of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slovakia. Austria is to be recognized as an independent republic. Austria must recognize the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slovakia as now or later determined. The Brest-Litovsk treaty is annulled. Austria must recognize the independence of the territory formerly belonging to Russia. All treaties with Russian elements since the revolution are annulled. Austria must accept the allied disposition of any Austrian rights in Turkey and Bulgaria.

The entire Austria-Hungarian navy be surrendered to the allies, twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers be disarmed and treated as merchantmen. All warships, including submarines under construction shall be broken up and may only be used for industrial purposes. All naval arms and materials must be surrendered. The future use of submarines is prohibited. The military clauses are reserved. Austria may have no military or naval air forces.

#### Peace Treaty Handed Austrians This Afternoon; Observations Must Be Submitted In Fifteen Days

ST. GERMAIN, June 2.—(By United Press.)—The peace treaty was handed to the Austrian delegates at 12:29 o'clock this afternoon. Premier Clemenceau, in his instructions to the Austrian delegates, informed them no oral discussion would be allowed and that all written observations must be submitted within fifteen days.

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#### BERLIN GONE MAD OVER GAMBLING

FIVE HUNDRED CLUBS WHERE MILLIONS ARE LOST NIGHTLY—STREET GAMBLING ALSO.

BERLIN. — (By Mail.) — Monte Carlo was a gambler's kindergarten compared to "gambling Berlin" today. In Monte, you could get gamblers excitement with a five franc piece; in Berlin the lowest bet is fifty marks. While there was a limit at Monte, you may put fifty thousand marks on a single card in Berlin.

If you are a stranger in Berlin just ask the chauffeur to drive you to one of the five hundred gamblers' "clubs" Berlin has today. Your looks will tell the chauffeur the class of club to which he had better take you. There are all kinds, from the low class den to the most fashionable with special rooms for ladies, dancing halls and dining rooms, where dinners, wines, liquors and coffees are served at half cost price. The visitors come from all stations of life. The film star sits beside a horse dealer; the baker's wife beside the coquette.

Except for some lotteries and raffles, at most of the clubs the play is "Baccarat." The club owners who get five per cent of the sums raised from the auctioning of "the bank," taking place every hour at least. The "card money" or fees, together with the percentage amounts to somewhat between 25,000 and 40,000 marks per night at the biggest clubs. The directors get 100,000 marks per year.

At no time in history has there been so much gambling at such high stakes. At some clubs 5,000,000 marks changing hands each night. The gamblers want to have all the action out of their fortunes before either the tax collector or the Bolsheviks gets them.

But not only the wealthy are infected with the bacillus. In the streets of Berlin people may be seen lose fifty or more marks at a single turn at "roulette." One day a soldier, having lost 500 marks, arrested the bankholder and, being attacked by the latter's friends, threw a hand grenade, killing himself and wounding several others.

The real gambling fever began during the last two years of the war and seemingly had not reached its highest point yet. During the last four weeks about two hundred new clubs have been licensed. One of the new rights the revolution has provided for every "free citizen" seems to be a gambling club of his own.

To prevent robbery of the clubs, the military authorities provide the clubs with guards according to the size of them. In order to draw the customers the owners give weekly free dinners of a large number of courses and all the champagne you want to drink.

#### Doctor Goes To Trial For Death of Wife

MINETLA, N. Y., June 2.—(United Press.)—Dr. Walter Keen Wilkins, 67 years old, is scheduled to face trial in Nassau county court today for the murder of his wife, Julia, at their Long Beach home on February 27th, last. Justice Seeger will preside.

Intense interest was manifested in the outcome of the case, which will be tried in the same court room in which Mrs. Jacques Lebaudy, and Mrs. Bianca De Saulles, faced a judge and jury charged with the murder of their husbands. Both were acquitted.

Many peculiar circumstances surround Mrs. Wilkins' murder. Dr. Wilkins' story was that they returned to their summer home at Long Beach from New York City. Opening the door, the doctor said he was struck on the head with a blunt instrument. Three men then grabbed Mrs. Wilkins and struck her several times on the head. She died within an hour. Dr. Wilkins told this story to the police, and while the three men were being hunted Wilkins disappeared. For several days the police instituted a country-wide search, without finding any trace of the physician.

Then it was reported he had been seen in Baltimore. While detectives were searching that city, the aged doctor was recognized in the Pennsylvania station, New York, despite the fact he had shaved off his mutton-chop whiskers and otherwise changed his appearance. He made no attempt to deny his identity, said he was on his way to surrender to the police and was immediately taken into custody. An indictment charging murder in the first degree was found, and he has since been in the county jail here awaiting trial.

"My wife and I lived in complete harmony," he declared. "We were always very happy; it's an outrage that such a charge should be brought against me."

AGRAM, Croatia, June 2.—A Hungarian deputation in behalf of the governments of Herr Urmanczy, leader of the independence party, and Gabriel Ugron, has offered the Hungarian throne to the Serbian crown prince, Alexander.

#### Americans Lost Their Mascot

LONDON, June 2.—The story of how the American air force adopted a bright, curly-haired English boy named Loveridge as their mascot was told here at the police court when the child was charged with "sleeping out." The chapters of his career were as follows:

Parents killed in an air raid in October, 1917.

Boy adopted as a mascot by 186th Squadron, American air force.

Handed over to 122nd Squadron, when 186th went to France.

Given to 228th Squadron, when 122nd crossed the channel.

No. 228 Squadron ordered home. Tried hard to persuade the British government to allow them to take their little mascot with them, but the government said: "No, not for four years."

So the Americans left their little comrade behind. The boy, bereft of friends and destitute, was found asleep under a hayrick, and was taken to the police court.

After hearing his tragic story, the magistrate said: "You mustn't mind being in the dock, my boy; you have not done anything wrong." The boy was placed in the care of the missionary who promises to look after him and find him proper work.

#### DEMANDS OF U. S.

##### WORKING WOMEN

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—(United Press.)—Organization of all working women into trade unions will be the aim of the National Women's Trades Union League, which opens here today. This is the sixth biennial convention of the league.

Leaders have announced their intentions to make the following demands:

Equality of women with men in industrial and professional opportunity; making the phrase "Equal Pay for Equal Work" into an established fact; maintaining by legislative action the war work standards for women, so as to insure for them in peace times the same protection that was given them during the war.

LONDON.—Of British wounded in the war, 10,000 have lost one or both arms, and 26,000 one or both legs.

#### Conference On Social Work Pens

ATLANTIC CITY, June 2.—(United Press.)—Men and women prominent in educational and sociological work in all parts of the world were gathered here for the forty-sixth annual convention of the National Conference of Social Work, which opened today for a 10-day session.

Reconstruction through social work and child welfare were announced as the chief topics of the convention. Henry W. Thurston, New York School of Philanthropy, will lead the child welfare discussions.

Among the American educators scheduled to appear were Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools in Cincinnati; Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Yale university; Allen T. Burns, of the Carnegie Foundation, and Dean Roscoe Pound, Harvard law school. Delegates expected to represent Europe are:

BELGIUM—Dr. Rene Sand, professor of social and industrial medicine at the University of Brussels, and advisor on medical inspection of the ministry of labor.

ENGLAND—Sir Arthur Newsholme, chief medical officer of the local government board; Mrs. Eleanor Barton, of the Women's Co-operative Guild, an organization of the wives of British wage earners; Mary MacArthur, English Women's Trade Union league; Sir Cyril Jackson, board of education, London, and R. C. Davison, director of the juvenile labor exchanges of England.

FRANCE—Dr. C. Mulon, of the French war department, who supervised creches maintained in connection with munition plants.

ITALY—Prof. Fabio Frassetto, professor of anthropology at the University of Bologna.

JAPAN—Mr. Takoyuki Namaye, in the service of the Japanese interior department, in charge of the office governing reformatory and relief work.

RUSSIA—Mr. Alexander Zelenko, managing director, American committee of the Russian Co-operative Union.

SERBIA—Dr. Radmila Lazarevitch Milochewitch, a Serbian physician.

#### Two Million Out of Army

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Twenty-five combat and seven skeletonized divisions will have returned home when the movement of the Eighty-first and Ninetieth divisions, now in progress, has been completed. In announcing this, Gen. March, chief of staff, said the expeditionary forces now are practically reduced to the seven regular divisions, four of which have been released for early return.

Demobilization of the army, Gen. March said, has returned 2,276,299 officers and men to civil life.

Of the 320,000 troops brought home from overseas this month, vessels operated by the cruiser and transport force of the navy carried more than 300,000, it was announced in New York yesterday. This represents the work of 89 ships, former German liners, converted freighters and battleships and cruisers fitted as transports. Several made two round trips during the month. The giant Imperator will sail on her first return trip from the United States since the war began in 1914 today. She can now carry 1,200 officers and 5,500 men—6,700 passengers in all, with a crew of 2,200.

PARIS.—Unsewing the wooden leg of an ex-soldier, charged with burglary, the police found \$4,000 secreted in it.

ATHENS.—A royal decree permits Prince Christopher to renounce his Greek nationality and become a Danish subject.

#### Atlanta Strike Situation Local Affair; Nation-wide Strike Not Yet Settled

WASHINGTON, June 2.—(By United Press.)—Arriving in Washington from Montreal this morning, President S. J. Konenkamp, of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, silenced the talk of a nation-wide walkout of wire workers today as a result of the discharge of several Atlanta telephone operators. "The Atlanta situation is a local one," said President Konenkamp. "While we will call out all our wire workers in that city if the girls are not reinstated today, and while the situation there may be a prelude of the biggest strike, the nation-wide strike is not yet settled."

"If discharged employees of the Southern Bell Telephone company at Atlanta were removed because of union affiliations," Postmaster-General Burleson today announced he will order their immediate reinstatement.

#### Telephone Workers in Atlanta Will Stop Work This Afternoon Unless Grievances Are Adjusted

ATLANTA, June 2.—(By United Press.)—With approximately 3,000 telegraph and telephone workers ready to stop work at 3 o'clock this afternoon, city officials and others today were hard at work endeavoring to bring both sides to the controversy together. That such efforts would fail was the prediction of union leaders this morning. Union officials declared that all telephone workers in Atlanta would stop work this afternoon unless their grievances were adjusted before 3 o'clock and the telegraph workers declare they also will strike shortly unless the telephone workers' demands are met.

#### Supreme Court Gives Burleson Power

WASHINGTON, June 2.—(By United Press.)—The supreme court today decided that the power of setting intrastate telephone rates rests in the hands of Postmaster-General Burleson as director of wires.

This decision reverses the lower court decision holding such action was an infringement on states' rights.

#### Federal Government Will Furnish Cots for Confederate Veterans

WASHINGTON, June 2.—(By United Press.)—The house today authorized the secretary of war to provide army cots free for the use of Confederate Veterans in their annual encampment at Dawson, Ga.

#### Germans Ordered To Restore Arms

BERLIN, Saturday, May 31.—According to the German armistice commission at Spa, the entente presented yesterday a new note regarding German troops in Lettland and Lithuania. The note is said to have directed that German forces in the Baltic provinces be withdrawn within a line to be marked out for them.

Field Marshal von Der Goltz will be permitted to retain command provided he received orders from Germany for the establishment of a Lettish coalition government. The note is said to decree that arms must be restored to Lettish troops whose mobilization must be unhampered, while complete freedom must be assured the new Lettish government. Fifteen days from June 1 is granted for acceptance of the terms.

#### Strike Of Police Believed Averted

LONDON, June 2.—Prediction was made last night that there would be no strike of the police in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and other provincial cities. The situation brought about by the threatened strike showed a change for the better today. Promises of increased pay were responsible for many men resigning from the police union.

The ballot of the police resulted 10 to 1 in favor of a strike, but the voting was done before the home office announced the increase in wages.

#### Tomnies Are Seeking Stage

LONDON, June 2.—In the efforts they put forth to cheer each other up "over there," a great many of the British Tommies discovered themselves. Many of them, who had never appeared on a public platform before, when asked to sing, dance, etc., for the entertainment of their comrades, found that they had real talent, and came to be regarded in the camp as "stars."

Now they are demobilized, they are making a rush for the footlights and stage managers are receiving them with open arms. London audiences are tired of the women casts.

#### SWISS REFUSE TO AID IN BLOCKADE

Unable to Comply With Allied Request Switzerland Says in Note.

BERNE, June 1.—The Federal Council has declined to (Swiss) ambassador for transmission to the allied governments a note stating that the entente's request that Switzerland prohibit all exports to Germany if the Germans refuse to sign the peace treaty, would require the complete breaking off of economic relations with Germany. The note says that the action requested by the entente would go beyond all the restrictions imposed during the war.

The Federal council again asserts the neutrality of Switzerland and says it does not consider itself able to comply with the allied request. The allied governments, the council declares, will understand its attitude.